

JAPANESE ADMIRAL CAPTURES CAPITAL ON HIS FIRST VISIT

Calls On Secretary Knox And Is Greeted By the Nation's Officers.

(Continued from First Page.)

L. C. Palmer, military and naval aide to the President.

The White House dinner tonight will be strictly a stag affair. The guests will number many of the officials of high rank and among them will be the Vice President.

For several months it has been known that new regulations regarding army uniforms will be forthcoming soon and officers have been postponing their supply of military dress until the revised orders should be published.

A few days ago, each officer in Washington was ordered to report at the White House tonight, in full dress uniform to pay respects to the distinguished Japanese officer. With anything but polite remarks on their lips, they rushed to their military tailors, where they had the uniforms made, and it seems certain that some will lose out in the race for new regalia. Meanwhile those who were fortunate enough to have suitable dress already have been laughing with derision at the troubles of their brother officers.

Makes Short Calls.
Just seventeen minutes were consumed by Admiral Togo in making calls upon Secretary of State Knox and Winthrop Beckman, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

At 10 o'clock his party entered the State Department. The corridors were lined with employees. Everybody wanted to get at least a glimpse of the visitor, but there were few audible comments and no demonstration.

He went first to the office of the Secretary of State, where Baron Togo, the Japanese ambassador, presented him to Mr. Knox.

Scarcely more than five minutes elapsed before the Japanese party left the State Department and hurried down the corridors to the Navy Department, where Acting Secretary Winthrop Beckman waited.

The models of the dreadnaughts of the navy, which in glass cases line the corridors of the Navy Department, caught the admiral's eye as he passed, and he smiled, but did not stop.

In Mr. Winthrop's office he remained about eight minutes, and then returned to his automobile and was driven back to his hotel.

Packed Off to Bed.
Admiral Togo's aides and the members of his party are just as careful of the doctored little sea-fighter as though the least over-exertion would seriously injure him, and no sooner had he reached his suite on the eighth floor of the New Willard than he was literally packed off to bed, so that he may gain every moment of rest possible.

Between Admiral Togo and the curious public is every possible protection. He was just here for one to catch even a glimpse of him.

Secret service men were stationed in the corridors, and Admiral Togo's military aide, attended by a number of uniformed little different in general design from the new dress regalia of the navy, was never very far from the door which leads into the admiral's suite.

When Captain Potts, of the navy, who with Secretary Chandler Hale of the State Department, had been the admiral's personal escort since his arrival in this country, the task of meeting callers devolved.

Admiral Finds Trip From New York Full Of Interest; Sees Much

Admiral Togo might well have been tired when he left New York at 3:38 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When he and his party and escorts had arrived at the Thirty-third street station of the Pennsylvania railroad, they had but twenty minutes to catch their train for Washington, but there was no rest for Admiral Togo even in a part of that usually boring and tedious interval in which travelers gaze disconsolately from car windows wondering when the minutes will be gone and the train started.

William M. Egan, the station master, took Admiral Togo in charge, and showed him as much of the station as they could possibly see in so few minutes. And Admiral Togo's eyes saw a great deal—the big reception and waiting halls, the baggage claim, elevators and mail chutes, as well as a telephone switch board where a score of girls straightened their hair and called six numbers simultaneously.

The admiral, evidently much interested, kept saying "thank you," which is the major part of English.

Rides In Cab.
The admiral was given a last "thrill" as he left New York. This was a ride in the tremendous electrical locomotive that hauls the trains through the tunnel beneath the river, and out on to the Jersey flats, where the switching yards lie in a tangle of rails and switches. At the very suggestion of a ride through the tube the admiral smiled, and he climbed with both eagerness and alacrity into the cab beside the motorman, Louis Morris. Assistant Secretary of State Hale, Capt. Templin M. Potts, U. S. N., and Lieut. A. R. Cook, and a Secret Service man got into the cab with him.

When the cab emerged into the light of the New Jersey meadows, he said: "It was so swift I could not get an impression." All was calm and immobile as when he entered it; and when the brightness that was comparatively a glare, made him squint a little he said: "It is the changing of facial expression that could be noticed. He did talk about it with his Japanese companions, however, but they did not repeat what he said."

Opposes Suffrage.
The admiral of Nippon talked rather freely on the train, giving impressions of America, which he was now seeing for the first time, telling how grateful he was for the reception accorded him, and even discussing woman suffrage, of which he does not approve. "I do not favor the suffrage of women," he said positively. "It is enough for them to be good wives and mothers."

But he is an advocate of higher education of women. He said it was excellent. Then he told how he loved the sea and how that to follow it was the way to retain youth and happiness. "But whatever you pursue, pursue it for the love of the pursuit," he said gravely. The admiral even told his age; then he is sixty-seven, and counts that young because he has followed the secret of youth.

Then it became apparent that he

Togo and Escorts Leaving Hotel to Make Knox Call



wished not to talk, but to look, and the others of the party withdrew. Just to see was all he wished. He did not want to hear "rubberneck" wagon lectures on what flashed before him—trees of strange leaf and shape, wide, well-ordered fields, country villas, small villages.

He joined the others in a hearty meal, however, just after the train left West Philadelphia. There was another incident twenty miles south of Wilmington: Two weeks and a storm Thursday night had caused the delay. The admiral merely looked out of the window and waited. He was not besieged in Baltimore for he is to visit there next week.

Met at Station.
The train of the Japanese hero was met at Union Station by Major Butt and Lieut. Commander L. C. Palmer, military and naval aides to the President, at 9:27 o'clock last night. Baron Yasuya Togo, the Japanese ambassador, who had joined Admiral Togo at Baltimore, stood by his side. Lieut. Commander Palmer extended formal greetings from President Taft, and the party left the train. They passed out of the train shed and through the President's Room to the portico on the street. There 5,000 persons gave a tumultuous shout of greeting to the fighter who became such a popular idol in the United States.

Admiral Togo had already commenced to show signs of weariness and he was immediately taken to the New Willard, where he will have headquarters during his visit here. There was an exchange of good-nights between the admiral and those who had been his escorts from Union Station, and the members of the admiral's personal party.

Admiral Togo's first sight of Washington had to be taken through a rain shower. Hardly had he entered the automobile which was to take him to the State Department this morning, than the rain began to fall, and when he crossed the pavement at the Executive Avenue entrance several drops splashed on his uniform.

The return from the State Department was made in the rain, but the showers were over long before it was time for the admiral's audience with the President.

MCABE IS GRILLED IN SEARCH OF CURB PLACED ON WILEY

Personal Counsel For Chief Chemist Attempts To Fix Lack of Power.

(Continued from First Page.)

and present to the board of pure food and drug inspection evidence on which prosecutions may be directed against parties responsible for these open, notorious, and flagrant violations of law.

"I can proceed with more enthusiasm and I am satisfied that the United States attorneys in the several districts hold the same view, against the manufacturers of vendors of medicines which are guaranteed to cure all the ills to which humanity is heir, and the sale of which is predicted upon the suffering and credulity of prospective purchasers, than I can in cases based on findings of the Chemistry Bureau that the latter character, but drug cases have been rare."

"It may be true as Doctor Rushy, one of the employees of the bureau, wrote to President Roosevelt that the chief of the drug laboratory of the bureau had an arrangement with the manufacturers and vendors of drugs by which no prosecutions were to be had for a certain length of time and an endeavor was to be made to induce the manufacturers and vendors to conduct their business within the law without prosecution. The Secretary of Agriculture and the inspection board have no knowledge of such arrangement. Even if such an arrangement was entered into by the bureau, it is high time for some of these people who are persistently and flagrantly violating the law to be haled into court."

McCabe Has Whole Say.
Attorney Davis resumed his inquiry into the organization of the pure food inspection board, comprising of Dr. Wiley, Dr. Dunlap, and Solicitor McCabe. Solicitor McCabe declined to admit that he was subordinate in the board. Attorney Davis is chairman.

"Dr. Wiley heads the inspection board," he said. "McCabe is chairman. That does not mean he is superior to the other members of the inspection board."

"Absolutely," McCabe said emphatically. "I am subordinate to the Secretary, not to the chairman of the inspection board."

"But so far as board matters are concerned Dr. Wiley is chairman, is he not?" persisted Mr. Davis.

"I do not think so at all," McCabe said.

The solicitor again explained that the pure food inspection board had been

TOGO IS CHARMED BY CITY'S BEAUTY

"Wonderful Is Washington. It Is a Capital Worthy Of the Great American People," Famous Sea Fighter Exclaims.

"Wonderful Is Washington. It is a capital worthy of the great American people and of the great American nation."

This was the impulsive statement of the grim old sea fighter, Admiral Togo, when he looked out of his windows at the Willard Hotel this morning upon the far stretches of Washington landscape.

For more than five minutes the admiral stood looking first toward the Washington Monument, then he slowly turned until his eyes fell upon the White House and the fresh, green park surrounding it.

"Ah, it is all very beautiful. It is inspiring. I am charmed with this splendid city," he commented the great Japanese officer.

Then Captain Potts, of the United States navy, pointed down sweeping Pennsylvania avenue and at the great dome of the Capitol rising out of the trees beyond.

Once more the visitor was transfixed. At first he said not a word. He simply gazed at the noblest piece of architecture in the United States, at the seat of the American Government, and raised his hand to suggest that there was nothing that he could appropriately say.

In a minute he relaxed. His gaze shifted. He turned once more to the party that surrounded him, to the Americans and to the Japanese, and then he exclaimed:

created by order of the Secretary. The solicitor had previously testified that the board was named to pass on a proposed prosecution of pure food law violators, prosecutions beginning on recommendation of two members of the board. General order No. 140, however, issued by Secretary Wilson in July, 1910, provided that the solicitor, alone, may decide on prosecutions, out-voting if desired any member of the board.

"Does the board make chemical examination of foods and drugs?" Attorney Davis asked.

"No. The examinations are made by the Bureau of Chemistry, and the findings are reported to the inspection board," McCabe answered.

In the McCabe's answer concerning the "cure-all" remedies on sale, the solicitor asked every few lines such questions of Dr. Wiley as "are you so credulous as to believe this?" and "can you believe that this nostrum will do what is claimed on the label?"

In his reply Dr. Wiley informed Mr. McCabe that some of the medicines named were under investigation by the Bureau of Chemistry. Whereupon Mr. McCabe indicted another caustic letter to the chief chemist enumerating again the list of patent medicines and suggesting that the chemist go after the balance.

In this connection it probably will be shown that the Supreme court has held that the Bureau of Chemistry has not the right, as the law is now framed, to prosecute in everything except cases of adulteration of food and drugs. Following the decision of the court in the Johnson case, the President has transmitted a message to Congress asking that the law shall be amended so as to reach the misbranding as to curative properties of patent medicines.

Six months after Solicitor McCabe became involved in a controversy by correspondence with Dr. Wiley, the Secretary of Agriculture issued General Order No. 140, which specifies that Solicitor McCabe and not the majority of the pure food inspection board may recommend prosecutions of violators of the pure food and drug act.

Hepburn In Conflict.
Former Representative William P. Hepburn, who was chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee when the law was enacted, was also present today as counsel for Dr. Wiley, and he disagreed in several instances with McCabe's interpretation of the act. For instance, Mr. Hepburn disagrees with the idea that the solicitor should assume entire control of prosecutions. The entry of former Representative Hepburn in the case insures a conflict over the interpretation of the department has placed on the pure food law.

"Mr. McCabe," asked Attorney Davis, "is it not true that under general order No. 140, you have superseded Dr. Wiley and the board of food and drug inspection in everything except cases affecting seizure and import cases?"

"I have not," answered McCabe.

"Very well, we will let it stand at that for the present," answered Attorney Davis.

At the beginning of the hearing today a letter was read from Secretary Wilson in response to the request of the committee that the department shall furnish it a "permanent, abeyance register." This register is supposed to contain a record of pure food prosecutions held in abeyance. Secretary Wilson assured the committee that he wanted to aid it in every way possible, but replied that the register was not complete at this time. The Secretary promised to have the register fully posted and to supply the committee with a copy.

ROOSEVELT BEFORE STEEL COMMITTEE TO TELL OF MERGER

Former President Says He Countenanced T. C. I. Transaction.

(Continued from First Page.)

ment taking the position of Germany and, by action and interference in favor of the people's interests, exercising a stricter control of big corporations with monopolistic tendencies."

Evil of Rebating.
"I believe," announced Stanley, "that we should immediately proceed to divorce the United States Steel Corporation from every common carrier in the country. The rate rebates, which violate either the spirit or the letter of the anti-rebate law, must be stopped at once, and I would, by legislation which I think would be constitutional, prevent any director in the United States Steel Corporation from acting as a director in any railroad company."

"So would I. So would I," interrupted Roosevelt, baring his teeth and pounding the table before him.

"Then," continued Stanley, "I would see that the business was conducted properly."

"I agree with your general purpose thoroughly," acquiesced Roosevelt, "and I would go even further. I favor the Government exercising direct control of these big business corporations."

Concluding his testimony, Colonel Roosevelt declared that he believed the information given him by Frick and Gary was essentially accurate.

"It was unnecessary for me," he said, "to form any judgment as to whether the steel corporation was anxious to get the T. C. & I. company, because it was their business or whether they were anxious only to save the situation."

In all essentials, I believe that their statement of the situation was accurate. In so far as they influenced the effects of that action on the country, the subsequent events exactly bore out and justified my action."

With this the colonel's examination ended and after an exchange of courtesies between himself and the committee he forced his way through the crowd that had jammed the room after his appearance became known and left the city hall.

Despite the fact that Roosevelt declared his attitude toward the action, necessary, committee has proved by many witnesses that the Tennessee Coal and Iron was one of the best steel properties in the world; that it could produce steel cheaper than the trust, and that its acquisition "to save the situation" gave the trust ownership of one of its most powerful competitors.

Charles M. Schwab, whose testimony was interrupted to allow Colonel Roosevelt to take the stand, resumed when the colonel finished.

As to Bond Exchange.
Then Chairman Stanley said: "I was greatly interested in all you had to say, Colonel Roosevelt, but I would like to ask you representations Messrs. Frick and Gary made as to the necessity of an exchange of the bonds of the United States Steel Corporation for the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and as to the relative intrinsic value of the two securities."

"Several big bankers," replied Colonel Roosevelt, "desired the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to save a certain trust company from disaster."

"Messrs. Frick and Gary said in effect that they were urged to acquire the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company property because its securities were assets in at least one big trust company, which was threatened with failure, and they believed it would fail if nothing was done."

The securities had no market value at that time. They were willing to purchase for the steel corporation, they said, although the steel corporation did not want to sell this for the sake of the transaction itself, because it was their policy to keep its holdings at 50 per cent, and they realized that if the deal went through the corporation would be open to attack as a monopoly.

"What trust companies did they mention as being doubtful?" asked Stanley.

"They did not mention any particular names, and I did not press them. The impression that you gained was

that several of the big trust companies were tottering because they had overvalued T. C. & I. stock, and that by replacing these with steel bonds, the situation could be saved."

"Did they say that they had preferred to redeem Tennessee Coal and Iron rather than any other industrial concern? Did they also advise you that in their efforts to save a big brokerage firm they had related to rescue the industrialists, but had sifted out Tennessee Coal and Iron upon which, to make loans?"

That was not mentioned."

Stanley asked a question regarding the motives of Frick and Gary and this answered Roosevelt who laughingly replied:

"You must apply to some one else than I to penetrate the mysteries or motives of Wall Street."

To Save Situation.
The Knickerbocker Trust Company and other similar institutions were on the firing line, and it is to the interest of everyone concerned to smite them, that the situation might be saved. Everyone knew that they or those interested in them held the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company securities. The proposal of Messrs. Frick and Gary was that the Steel Corporation acquire these immediately and it was necessary for me to decide on the instant before the stock exchange opened because of the situation in New York.

"Action later would be useless. From the best information I had and believed, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company could and would increase the Steel Corporation's holdings 4 per cent. I believed also that my action was for the general good, as it was the only means of arresting the panic. I told Messrs. Frick and Gary that I would not interfere. The result justified my action."

Regarded Important Act.
"When I was in Birmingham last spring every one cognizant of affairs informed me that the action I took had been one of the greatest value. It was my judgment that I would have been derelict in my duty if in this extraordinary crisis I had not acted as I did."

"In every greatest crisis the impulse to non-action is great, but a man who is worth his salt will act as duty and act as the interests of the people demand. Every step I took was a day, and every detail known. The public press had full accounts of the visits of Messrs. Frick and Gary to me."

"The danger was too appalling for men to condemn the move involved, yet I knew attacks would come."

Stanley reviewed the testimony showing that of Moore & Schley's loans, only a small percentage were founded on T. C. & I. stock, and asked of the Wall Street man had told him this fact.

"No; that was not mentioned. New York banker after banker had advised me that T. C. & I. stock was

COUNTRESS GUZMAN DIES AT HOSPITAL

Famous Nurse Passes Away At the Age Of Seventy-One, In Institution Where She Had Labored Often In Behalf Of Sick.

Countess Susan Guzman, seventy-one years of age, who had devoted her life to the relief of the sick, and who, as a nurse, had attended many of the prominent people of the country, including President Ulysses S. Grant, Bancroft, the historian; Governor Cook, and Gov. A. R. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia; Admiral Crowninshield, and noted cases under former Surgeon-General Wayles, of the United States Navy, died at the Garfield hospital last night, where she had been taken in the vain hope that a final surgical operation might save her life. The operation was successful, but the aged sufferer was unable to withstand the shock, and passed away in the place where she had been an angel of mercy to many sufferers.

The Countess Guzman was taken ill at her apartment, 637 Thirtieth street, northwest, last Saturday afternoon. More alarming symptoms developed, and she was removed to Garfield hospital last Monday.

Her son, Edward Guzman, a theatrical manager of New York, is here and has arranged for the funeral, which will be held at the Wright undertaking chapel next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Among the first to benefit by the teachings of the civil war before the day when the word "trained" nurse was coined, Countess Guzman ministered to the sick in the capacity of a nurse and soon her fame and the news of her ability spread beyond Washington and she was called to other cities to assist in noted cases.

Giving up a life of ease on the death of her husband, Count Guzman, who died in 1871, and to whom she was married in Bermuda, the countess took a nurse's course soon after her coming to Washington, and for over a score of years hers has been a familiar figure in the Providence, Garfield, Emergency and other hospitals, where the calls of the poor and needy were answered quite as freely as those of the rich.

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